

Borehole

30-08-12**Log Event A****Borehole Information**

Farm : <u>C</u>	Tank : <u>C-108</u>	Site Number : <u>299-E27-95</u>
N-Coord : <u>42,978</u>	W-Coord : <u>48,398</u>	TOC Elevation : <u>647.00</u>
Water Level, ft :	Date Drilled : <u>9/30/1974</u>	

Casing Record

Type : <u>Steel-welded</u>	Thickness, in. : <u>0.280</u>	ID, in. : <u>6</u>
Top Depth, ft. : <u>0</u>	Bottom Depth, ft. : <u>100</u>	

Borehole Notes:

This borehole was drilled in September 1974 and completed to a depth of 100 ft with 6-in. casing. The casing thickness is presumed to be 0.280 in., on the basis of the published thickness for schedule-40, 6-in. steel tubing. No information was available that indicated the borehole casing was perforated or grouted; therefore, it is assumed that the borehole was not perforated or grouted. The top of the casing, which is the zero reference for the SGLS, is flush with the ground surface.

Equipment Information

Logging System : <u>1B</u>	Detector Type : <u>HPGe</u>	Detector Efficiency: <u>35.0 %</u>
Calibration Date : <u>02/1997</u>	Calibration Reference : <u>GJO-HAN-13</u>	Logging Procedure : <u>P-GJPO-1783</u>

Log Run Information

Log Run Number : <u>1</u>	Log Run Date : <u>03/14/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>0.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>41.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>2</u>	Log Run Date : <u>03/14/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>98.5</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>70.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

Log Run Number : <u>3</u>	Log Run Date : <u>03/17/1997</u>	Logging Engineer: <u>Alan Pearson</u>
Start Depth, ft.: <u>71.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.: <u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u> Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. : <u>50.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. : <u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.: <u>n/a</u>

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Log Run Number :	<u>4</u>	Log Run Date :	<u>03/18/1997</u>	Logging Engineer:	<u>Bob Spatz</u>
Start Depth, ft.:	<u>51.0</u>	Counting Time, sec.:	<u>100</u>	L/R : <u>L</u>	Shield : <u>N</u>
Finish Depth, ft. :	<u>40.0</u>	MSA Interval, ft. :	<u>0.5</u>	Log Speed, ft/min.:	<u>n/a</u>

Analysis Information

Analyst : E. LarsenData Processing Reference : MAC-VZCP 1.7.9Analysis Date : 09/05/1997

Analysis Notes :

This borehole was logged by the SGLS in four log runs. The pre- and post-survey field verification spectra met the acceptance criteria established for the peak shape and detector efficiency, confirming that the SGLS was operating within specifications. The energy calibration and peak-shape calibration from these spectra were used to establish the channel-to-energy parameters used in processing the spectra acquired during the logging operation.

Casing correction factors for a 0.280-in.-thick steel casing were applied during analysis.

The man-made radionuclide Cs-137 was detected in this borehole. The Cs-137 contamination was detected continuously from the ground surface to 37.5 ft and 47 to 72.5 ft. A few isolated concentrations of Cs-137 were detected between 75.5 ft and the bottom of the logged interval.

The K-40 concentration values increase at 39 ft and become variable between 39 and 54 ft. The K-40 concentrations increase again at 72 ft and remain elevated to the bottom of the logged interval.

An analysis of the shape factors associated with applicable segments of the spectra was performed. The shape factors provide insights into the distribution of the Cs-137 contamination and into the nature of zones of elevated total count gamma-ray activity not attributable to gamma-emitting radionuclides.

Additional information and interpretations of log data are included in the main body of the Tank Summary Data Reports for tanks C-108 and C-111.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots show the man-made and the naturally occurring radionuclides. The natural radionuclides can be used for lithology interpretations. The headings of the plots identify the specific gamma rays used to calculate the concentrations.

Uncertainty bars on the plots show the statistical uncertainties for the measurements as 95-percent confidence intervals. Open circles on the plots give the MDL. The MDL of a radionuclide represents the lowest concentration at which positive identification of a gamma-ray peak is statistically defensible.

A combination plot includes the man-made and natural radionuclides, the total gamma derived from the spectral data, and the Tank Farms gross gamma log. The gross gamma plot displays the latest available digital data. No attempt has been made to adjust the depths of the gross gamma logs to coincide with the SGLS data.



Spectral Gamma-Ray Borehole Log Data Report

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Plots of the spectrum shape factors are included. The plots are used as an interpretive tool to help determine the radial distribution of man-made contaminants around the borehole.